Animal Product Manual

Glossary

Introduction

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating animal products. When applicable, the meaning includes the animal product or section with which the word is associated. To locate where in the manual a given animal product or by-product is mentioned, use the ***Index***.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Abattoir—A slaughterhouse.

Acid casein—See **Casein**.

Actin—A protein that may be isolated from muscle tissue.

African Swine Fever (ASF)—ASF is a viral disease that affects only swine. The disease is acute, causing the swine to die within 7 days of having a high fever.

Albumin—A type of protein found in blood, egg white, milk, and seeds.

Albumin serum—A protein that accounts for 55% of the total protein in blood plasma. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Amniocentesis sample—A specimen of amniotic fluid removed from the amniotic sac used to detect genetic disorders. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Amnion—A thin membrane forming a closed sac around the embryo of birds, mammals, and reptiles. The amnion contains amniotic fluid in which the embryo is immersed. If amniotic fluid cells, it is covered under ***Live Animals***; regulate as an organism or vector. If it is amniotic fluid or liquid to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Amphibian—Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as frogs, toads, or salamanders, intermediate in characteristics between fish and reptiles; have gilled, aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults.

Animal by-products, inedible—Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry unsuitable for human consumption, such as hides, glue stock, bone meal, blood meal, glands, organs, skins, hair, wool, bones, hoofs, horns, hoof meal, horn meal, meat meal, tankage.

Animal feed—See **Feed**.

Animal glue—A protein derived from the chemical breakdown of collagen, which is the principal protein constituent of animal hide, connective tissue, and bones. There are two types of animal glue: hide glue and bone glue. Hide glue and bone glue are considered inedible gelatin or technical gelatin. Both are allowed **unrestricted** entry.

Animal products, edible—Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry suitable for human consumption such as meat and meat products, milk and milk products, edible offal and eggs.

Ante-mortem—Preceding death.

Anthrax—A worldwide disease of wild and domesticated animals that is transmitted by contact with infected animals or their products and, rarely, by vectors. The most prevalent form of this disease first appears as a small pimple which rapidly develops into a black pustule. Prompt diagnosis and early treatment are important in combating this disease in humans. Many antibiotics are effective in the treatment of human anthrax including penicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, and streptomycin.

Antibiotic resistance—The ability of a bacterium to synthesize a protein that neutralizes an antibiotic. The gene for antibiotic resistance may be carried on a plasmid.

Antibody(ies)—Any of various proteins in the blood that are generated in reaction to foreign proteins, microorganisms, or polysaccharides and neutralize them or produce immunity. Imported for biological use or pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Anticoagulant—Substance that inhibits the clotting of blood.

Antigen—A substance, usually a protein or carbohydrate, capable of stimulating an immune response.

Antiserum(a)—Human or animal serum containing antibodies against at least one antigen. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Antivenin—An antitoxin derived from antibodies created in a horse's blood to neutralize snake venom in a snake bite victim.

Antlers—The solid deciduous bone of an animal of the deer family. Antlers are shed annually. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Approved defrost facility—An establishment where FSIS inspects defrosted samples of frozen, cooked beef from South America.

Approved dye—Proprietary substance or food compound used to decharacterize meat. The substance or compound must be accepted and used according to FSIS regulations.

Approved establishment—A business which has received prior approval from VS for further processing or storage of restricted import meat and animal products.

Aquaculture feed—Food for fish, alligators, crocodiles, crustaceans, turtles, and shellfish which, in addition to plant material, may contain high levels of rendered animal protein ingredients.

Ascitic fluid—Fluid formed in the abdomen and which may contain monoclonal antibodies (usually from mice or rats).

ASF—See African swine fever.

Asian medicinal products (animal)—Animal products used in Asian medical practice for the treatment of human illnesses. Products include horn, bone, skin, glands, muscle tissue, and extracts. Usually found in a fresh or minimally processed condition. Frequently manifested as medicine, medicinals, or medicinal herbs.

Avian (Aves)—Pertaining to birds. Regulate as poultry under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Backfat—The subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses. Regulate as ***Lard and Pork Fat*** under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Bacon—A side of a pig that has gone through a curing process. When the bacon is processed in a container, treat it as perishable. When the bacon is a hanging side or slab, treat it as fresh products (chilled, or frozen). Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Bacterin—A vaccine made from either entire bacteria or bacterial components, such as a protein. When the bacterin is injected into an animal it produces an immune response which provides protection against the disease causing bacteria.

Bacterium (Bacteria)—Unicellular round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled microorganisms that are often aggregated into colonies.

Balut egg—A fertilized duck egg (rarely chicken) which is artificially incubated for about 14-18 days for embryos to develop. After incubation, it is usually boiled and packed in salt. Most baluts originate in the Philippines. **NOTE**: Some importations of baluts have **not** been cooked after incubation and contain live embryos.

Beef—The flesh of a slaughtered bovine. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Beef bone stock—The broth from boiled bovine used as a base in preparing soups, gravies, or sauces. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Beef extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Beef jerky—Cured and fully dried meat of a ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***. If for a pet chew, covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Beef taffy—See **Paddywack**.

Beta-galactose dehydrogenase—Example of proteins/peptides of non-livestock or avian species that are microbiologically expressed. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bile—A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as gall. Covered under ***Organs***.

Biltong—Meat (usually beef, venison, or ostrich) that is cut into long slices or strips and dried in the sun. No smoke or artificial heat is applied. Keeps several months, but becomes brittle with age. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Bird—All members of the class Avian (including eggs for hatching) **other than** poultry or game birds. See also the definitions for **Poultry** and **Game bird**.

Bird's nest, edible—The dried glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of southern Asian swifts. Used in making soup. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bird's nest, inedible—The place in which a bird lays eggs and raises young. May be made of mud, animal hair, and grasses and their straw. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bladder—A membranous sac in animals that receives a secretion (like urine) or contains gas. May be used for casings.

Blood—The fluid circulated by the heart through the vertebrate vascular system, carrying oxygen and nutrients throughout the body and waste materials to excretory channels.

Blood albumin—A simple class of protein derived from blood. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Blood fraction—Component separated from whole blood. For example, fibrin, plasma, plasminogen, platelets, prothrombin, red blood cells, white blood cells.

Blood meal—The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Covered as rendered products, under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Blood plasma—The liquid part of blood often used in transfusions in the place of whole blood.

Blood pudding or blood sausage—Sausage containing a large proportion of blood so that it is very dark colored. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Blood serum—Blood from which the fibrin and suspended material, like cells, have been removed.

Blue chrome—A partially tanned animal skin (hide). The hide has been sulfided and limed, pickled with salt and acid, and chromed. Chrome imparts a blue-green color to the hides; hides are in a “blue” state. Chroming is the first step of the final phase of tanning; only softening and finishing remain. Regulate as chrome-tanned hides under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Bologna—A precooked and highly-seasoned sausage made of finely-cured pork and beef in artificial or natural casings. Italian bologna sausage is called mortadella. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Bone—The hard part of the skeleton of a vertebrate. When the intended use is a trophy, the bones are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, the bones are covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***. If for a pet chew or pet toy, covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Bone ash—The powdery residue of burnt bones.

Bone black—A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Regulate as ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bone char—See **Char**.

Bone glue—See **Animal glue**.

Bone grist—Ground bone. Regulate as ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bone greaves—See **Greaves**.

Bone marrow—The tissue that occupies the cavities of most bones. Bone marrow consists of maturing blood cells and fat cells, supporting connective tissue and blood vessels. Covered under ***Organs***.

Bone marrow extract—A protein extract (normally dried) of bone marrow. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Bone meal—Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Covered as rendered products under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Bone meal, degelatinized—Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bouillon cube—A small cube of evaporated seasoned meat, poultry, or vegetable stock. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Bovine—An animal of *Bos* or of a closely related genus of the family Bovidae (cattle); a ruminant.

Bovine albumin—A fraction of cattle blood proteins. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Bovine fascia or facia—A sheet of tissue covering the muscles. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Animal Tissue***.

Bovine growth hormone—See **Bovine somatotropin.**

Bovine placental extract—A growth factor found in the placenta of mammals. This factor can stimulate cellular division of blood vessels and increase the permeability of some cell layers found in blood vessels and the lymphatics. Regulate as proteins under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone, bST)—A growth hormone found in cattle. The hormone can be produced by genetically engineered microbes. If the hormone is derived from cattle, it is covered under ***Organs***. However, if the hormone was produced by microbes, it is covered under covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)—Abbreviation for bovine spongiform encephalopathy; a neurological disease affecting ruminants.

Braunschweiger—A smoked pork liver sausage (liverwurst) enriched with eggs and milk. See also **Liverwurst**. Regulate under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Bresaola—A cured and dried beef product from Italy with a more delicate texture, but stronger flavor than that of prosciutto. Bresaola is obtained from salted, spiced, and air-dried, lean meat (usually beef, but may be horse meat) and contains almost no fat. A Swiss version is called bundnerfleisch.

Bristles—Stiff, coarse hairs as found on the back of swine. Regulate as bristles under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Brushtail opossum—A marsupial of Australia belonging to the genus *Trichosurus*. Brushtail opossums are susceptible to bovine tuberculosis.

bST—See **Bovine somatotropin**.

Bully stick—See Pizzle.

Bundnerfleisch—See **Bresaola**.

Bung or bung cap—The cecum, a blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine of slaughtered animals. When the intended use is for sausage casing, then bungs or bung caps are covered under ***Casings***. When the intended use is for manufacturing prophylactics, then the bung caps are covered under ***Organs***, **not** casings.

Burro—A small donkey. Covered by the term equine or horse.

Butter—A dairy product whereby milk is first separated into cream and skim milk; the cream is then pasteurized, cooled and churned to form a solid mass (butter). Butter is formed by the milkfat and the liquid (buttermilk) is then drained away and used for other purposes. Regulate as ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Buttermilk, fresh, chilled, frozen—The sour liquid that remains after the butterfat has been removed from whole milk or cream by churning. A cultured sour milk made by adding certain micro-organisms to sweet milk. Can also be in a dried state. Regulate as ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Butter oil—A product derived from butter scraps or butter or cream **not** meeting the requirements of US Grade A or AA.

c-KIT—A cytokine receptor in human serum with an unknown function. This protein may be produced by microbes. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Cap—The cecum of sheep casings which are washed, salted, and dried. Covered under ***Casings***.

Cape, bird—The short feathers covering the shoulders of a fowl below the neck feathers. The feathers are usually attached to skin. When the intended use is a trophy, the cape is covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, such as tying fishing flies, the capes are covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Cape, mammal—The pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of an animal, especially for mounting as a trophy. Covered under ***Trophies***.

Caprine—Of or pertaining to goats; a ruminant.

Carbamide—See **Urea**.

Carcass—The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food or for rendering.

Cartilage—Tough, white fibrous connective tissue attached to the articular surfaces of bones. Also known as gristle. As such, regulate cartilage as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. Cartilage, when imported as raw material for pharmaceuticals, is called chondroitin sulfate and covered under ***Live Animals***.

Casein—The predominant protein in cow's milk. This protein can be separated from milk by either treating with an acid-like hydrochloric acid (acid casein) or using the enzyme rennet (rennet casein) to produce an insoluble curd. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Caseinate—A compound of casein with a metal. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Casing—A membranous case for processed meat. May be of animal or artificial origin. Examples of animal structures used for casings are the bladder, bung, bung caps, ceca, intestine, stomach, rectum, and weasand.

Cattle fever (bovine piroplasmosis)—A disease of red blood cells caused by the protozoan parasite, *Babesia bigemina*. Ticks are the principal agents in the spread of cattle fever.

Cecum—Blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine. Also called bung. Covered under ***Casings***.

Cells, cell culture, or cell line—A structured unit of an organism cultivated in a media that is conducive to growth. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Organisms and Vectors***.

Certificate—Official foreign documents which attest that handling and processing conditions have been met. Certificates are required under 9CFR Parts 92, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents must be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they must be signed by an official of that government. Refer to ***Appendix G*** for examples of acceptable foreign certificates for casings, meat and meat products, by-products, and hams. Whenever the term is used in the manual, "certificate" refers to an **official** government document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export.

Certificate of origin—For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such

materials were produced. You must determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material.

Certificate of processing—One endorsed by a full-time, salaried government veterinarian of the exporting country confirming the required processing for the product. Differs from a certificate of origin in that a certificate of processing is proof of a process to render the product free of exotic animal disease agents.

Certification—A statement of fact which must appear on an official government certificate and which must be endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export. Contrast with declaration.

Cervelat—A family of sausages that combines chopped pork and/or beef with various mixtures of herbs, spices, and other flavorings. Cervelats are preserved by curing, drying, and smoking, and can range from semi-dry to moist and soft. Both thuringer and mortadella are cervelats. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Cervidae (cervids)—The family of even-toed, hoofed animals most of which are characterized by antlers that are shed and include deer, elk (wapiti), moose, muntjaks, reindeer, sika, and takin.

Char—A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Cheese—A solid food prepared from the pressed curd of milk, often seasoned and aged. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Chew(s)—An object or toy made from various animal parts for pets to gnaw on. Chews may be made from such parts as bones, ears, hoofs, ligaments, meat, organs, pizzles, skin, snouts, or rawhide. They may come from any animal including equine, poultry, ruminants or swine. Covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Chemically synthesized proteins/peptides—Compounds which have been manufactured or built artificially. The final product is identical to or closely resembles the natural product. Synthesis is usually done in the laboratory using sophisticated equipment and reagents.

Chicharrones—Spanish word for pork rind. See **Pork rind**.

Chitterlings—Also known as chitlins or chitlings. Intestines of animals cooked and prepared for human consumption.

Chlorinated lime—Bleaching powder used as a disinfectant.

Cholesterol—A steroid alcohol present in animal cells and body fluids. Regulate for pharmaceutical use under ***Organs***.

Chondroitin sulfate—A sulfated glycosaminoglycan (complex sugar) that is a major constituent in various connective tissues, especially in the ground substance of blood vessels, bone, and cartilage. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Chorizo—A highly seasoned, coarsely ground, pork sausage flavored with garlic, chili powder, and other spices. Chorizo from Mexico is usually made with fresh pork, but can also be made of young goat, javelina, venison, beef, or whatever is available. Spanish chorizo is made with smoked pork. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Chrome leather—Chrome-tanned leather used largely in the manufacture of shoe uppers.

Chrome tan—To tan an animal skin by impregnating with chromium salts.

CITES—Abbreviation for The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. CITES establishes a world-wide system of controls on international trade in specified threatened animals and plants, as well as products derived from them, and ensures that the international trade in wildlife does not threaten the survival of the species being traded.

Classical swine fever (CSF)—A highly-contagious viral disease of that affects only swine. The disease begins with a high fever and then kills the animal 5-19 days after exposure. Also known as hog cholera (HC).

Clotted cream—Cream that is allowed to rise on milk, is set by heating (steamed) and then cooling, and skimmed from the underlying skim milk. Also called Devon or Devonshire cream. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Coating—A layer of a substance spread over a surface for protection, flavoring, or decoration. For example, rawhide imported as pet food may be coated with a red or brown colored glaze or icing.

Collagen—A structural protein found in bones, cartilage, connective tissue, and skin; covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. Casings can be manufactured from collagen and are covered under ***Casings***. Collagen as an ingredient in cosmetics is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Collagen casings—A membranous case for sausages manufactured from collagen usually derived from split beef hides.

Colostrum—The yellow, milky fluid secreted by the mammary gland a few days before and after giving birth. Colostrum is rich in maternal antibodies and provides the newborn with passive immunity against diseases for the few weeks of life. May also be listed as beestings, beastings, or biestings. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Commercial restricted imports—Those animal products or by-products entering the United States which will ultimately enter trade channels. For example, wet salted hides and skins, bones for industrial purposes, glands for use in the pharmaceutical industry.

Commercially accepted manner—A method used by the trade to apply heat. When the heat is applied, the temperature and time curve are such that a long time is taken to reach 156° F.

Condensed milk—Product made by evaporating part of the water from milk and adding sugar. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Conditioned media(um)—A nutrient material that has already been partially used by cells, but is enriched with material derived from cells (like growth factors). Contact PPQ, VRS for directions on how to regulate.

Connective tissue—Tissue-forming ligaments, tendons, and aponeuroses. Regulate as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Contaminated aircraft—One with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw which may carry animal diseases. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Cooked (chilled or frozen)—A condition that results from the heat process applied to meat and meat products. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked without curing agents, except salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures so that when inspected, the meat or meat product appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout. Then the meat or meat product is kept chilled or frozen during shipment.

Cooked, perishable—A condition that applies high temperature to containerized pork and pork products. The process used is as follows: (1) Pack the pork in containers. (2) Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the pork using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of pork) temperature must reach a minimum of 156° F. This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, but **not** hot enough to render the pork or pork product fully sterilized. The pork or pork product requires refrigeration.

Cooked, shelf stable—A condition that applies a high temperature to meat and meat products which render the products shelf stable. The process used as follows: (1) Pack the meat in containers. (2) Seal the containers completely against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the meat. The temperature must be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is free from bacteria or other microorganisms). See **Shelf stability**.

Cosmetic—A preparation that is applied to the body for beautifying, preserving, or altering the appearance. It may also be used to cleanse, color, condition, or protect the skin, hair, nails, lips, eyes, or teeth. If it is an animal product ingredient to be used in cosmetics, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***. Cosmetics which contain animal products, but are in finished form, ready for sale are unrestricted.

Cottage cheese—A soft, white cheese made of strained and seasoned curds of whole or skim milk, to which cream and salt are added. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Cotto—See **Salami.**

Country of origin—For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. You must determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material.

Cresylic compounds—Of or relating to cresol or creosote made synthetically or from coal tar or petroleum. Used as an approved disinfectant against END (formerly VVND).

Crop—A sac dilatation of the gullet of birds and poultry. When the intended use is for consumption, crop is covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry***. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, crop is covered under ***Organs***.

Cryo-vac (Kyro-vac)—A type of container used to package meat. The process uses freezing and vacuum packing. Cryo-vac containers are acceptable only for commercial importations where certification would accompany them.

CSF—See **Classical swine fever**.

Cubed hay—Grass or other plants (like alfalfa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into the general shape of a cube.

Culatello—A lean, rosy-red, raw Italian ham that has been cured and soaked in wine during aging.

Culture—Microorganisms or living tissue cells cultivated in a media which may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Organisms and Vectors***.

Culture media—See **Media**.

Cultured milk product—The result of culturing milk with specific microorganisms (bacteria or yeast) so as to induce specific changes in flavor, and physical and chemical qualities. The most noticeable change is the increase in titratable acidity and reduction in pH. The lowering of pH destroys viruses and causes denaturation or coagulation of the milk protein which results in the great increase in viscosity. Cultured milk products include acidophilus milk, buttermilk, calpis, crème frâiche, cultured cream, dahi, katyk, kefir, kumuss, lactic acid, laban, leben, madzoon, mast, matzoon, naja, qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, smetana, sour cream, sour cream dip, taho, tiaourti, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.

Curd cheese—The coagulated part of milk, used to make cheese. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Cured and dried—A condition used to describe a combination of processes applied to meat and meat products rendering the products shelf stable. Cured and dried combines the processes of drying, pH, heat, and exposure. For meat to be cured and dried, it must meet a certain degree of processing depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin. Compare with **Shelf stability**.

Cytokine—A soluble molecule that a cell produces to control reactions between other cells. For example, interleukins are cytokines. If the molecule was produced by microbes, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Dairy products—Those products derived from milk. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Decharacterize—A process using charcoal or dyes which makes meat unfit for human consumption.

Declaration—A formal, written statement specifying the facts as they relate to an importation. The declaration may appear on any document, including a certificate, that accompanies the importation. Contrast with **Certification**.

Degelatinized bone meal—Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Devonshire cream (Devon)—See **Clotted cream**.

Diagnostic samples—Specimens of various animal parts or body fluids imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, ***Live Animals***.

Diseases of concern—A phrase used to represent the foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations that PPQ is involved in controlling. The diseases of concern related to ruminants are BSE and FMD. The diseases of concern related to swine are ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD. The diseases of concern related to poultry are END and SE.

Disinfectant—An agent that cleanses by destroying, neutralizing, or inhibiting the growth of harmful microorganisms.

Doogh—A spiced, watered, and carbonated beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Dragon blood—A dark-red, resinous substance derived from certain plants and used for coloring in various industries. Dragon blood is **not** regulated.

Dry blood—Blood meal from animals. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Dressed—To prepare an animal for market: slaughter, eviscerate, remove feet and head, and clean.

Duff or fruit duff—A pudding made of flour and possibly suet, boiled in a bag.

Dunglocks—Clumps of dung (manure) in the wool or hair of animals. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Earthworm—A cylindrically-shaped worm with a segmented body that burrows into and helps aerate and enrich the soil. Earthworms belong to the family Lumbricidae of the annelid phylum. Earthworms are regulated because viruses, like that which cause foot and mouth disease (FMD), may be transported in or on earthworms. To regulate, see ***Earthworms*** under ***Live Animals***.

Edible offal—The waste parts of a butchered animal fit to be eaten; includes beef or pigs feet, tongue, brain, thymus (sweetbread), heart, liver, lung, spleen, tripe (omasa and abomasa), hog stomach, kidney, tails (beef, calf, and horse), poultry feet, poultry giblets (heart, liver, and gizzard), ova from fowl, comb from fowl, and animal heads (including lips and cheek). Regulate as meat.

Egg—The oval, thin-shelled ovum of a bird. When the intended use is consumption or breaking and pasteurization, the eggs are covered under ***Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds***. When the intended use is for hatching, the eggs are covered under ***Live Animals***.

Egg products—Eggs that are removed from their shells for processing. The processing of egg products includes breaking eggs, filtering, mixing, stabilizing, blending, pasteurizing, cooling, freezing or drying, and packaging. Egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks, and various blends with or without non-egg ingredients that are processed and pasteurized; and may be available in liquid, frozen, and dried forms.

Embryo (live)—The fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal. Covered under eggs for hatching, ***Live Animals***.

Emu—A swift-running Australian ratite bird with undeveloped wings that is related to, but smaller than the ostrich.

Enzyme—An organic catalyst produced within body cells of plants and animals, and has the ability to accelerate organic reactions. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Equine—A member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras.

Erinaceus—See **Hedgehog**.

Erythropoietin—Mammalian hormone involved in the regulation of erythrocyte differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of erythrocytes in the bloodstream.

Esophagus—A hollow, muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, the esophagus is covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** or ***Casings*** (weasands). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the esophagus falls under ***Organs***.

Evaporated milk—Pasteurized, unsweetened milk from which half the water has been removed through evaporation by heat and before being hermetically sealed in a can so as to be shelf stable without refrigeration. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Eviscerated—Internal parts and organs removed. In birds, this would include the crop.

Excretion—Animal material discharged as waste from the blood, tissue, or organs.

Exotic Newcastle disease (END)—(formerly VVND). A contagious an fatal viral disease affecting all species of birds. Exotic Newcastle disease is one of the most infectious diseases of poultry in the world.

Exotic—From or introduced from another country; **not** native.

Eyran—A beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Fat—Any of various soft solid or semisolid organic compounds comprising the glyceride esters of fatty acids and associated phosphatides, sterols, alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and related compounds. When the intended use is for industrial use (manufacturing) or for fertilizer, regulate the fat as a rendered product under ***Organs***. Otherwise, regulate the fat as meat under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Fatback—Salt pork from the back of a hog carcass. Regulate as ***Lard and Pork Fat*** under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Feather—Light, horny structures forming the plumage of birds, consisting of numerous slender, closely arranged, parallel barbs forming a vane on either side of a tapering hollow shaft. When the

intended use is trophies, the feathers are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is for making fishing tackle or jewelry, the feathers are covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Feather meal—Rendered feathers from poultry packing plants. Used as a feed additive. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Feces—Waste matter discharged from the intestines. See **Manure**.

Feed—Food for livestock, poultry, or aquaculture which is usually a combination of plant and animal by-products (bone meal, meat meal, dried milk etc.), that has been through a simple process of preparation (drying, pelleting, grinding), ensiling or compounding.

Feta cheese—A soft, white, crumbly, and rindless cheese traditionally made of sheep's or goat's milk, but now commercially produced from cow's milk. Feta cheese is cured and stored in its own salty whey brine (thus sometimes called pickled cheese). The texture of the cheese ranges from soft to semi-dry.

Finished veterinary biological product—One that is bottled, sealed, packaged, and labeled as required by regulation; it is ready to be administered.

Fish—Cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates that have limbs in the form of fins and gills to oxygenate the blood.

Fish feed—See **Aquaculture Feed**.

Fixed—A process that prevents tissue degradation. Most common fixative is formalin.

Flint dried—Hides cured by exposure to the sun until they are stiff and inflexible. The term flint dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called hard dried or air dried.

FMD—Abbreviation for **foot-and-mouth disease**. FMD affects ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and between the toes.

FMD/SR—Abbreviation for a disease status category of a given country which is free of **foot-and-mouth disease** (FMD) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free from FMD, the country is known to supplement their national meat supply by importing meat from infected countries, importing live ruminants

or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat imports. It does **not** apply to importations of meat by-products.

Folk medicine—Traditional medicine as practiced non-professionally by people isolated from modern medical services. Remedies relied on compounds derived primarily from plants.

Formalin—Mixture of 37-40 percent water, and usually 10 percent formaldehyde. Used as a tissue fixative.

Fomite—An inanimate object or substance that is capable of transmitting infectious organisms to an animal. For example, footwear, container, straw, or stall.

Fowl—A bird of any kind. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry***.

Frankfurter—A smoked sausage of beef and pork made in links. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***. Regulate as a fresh meat product. When heated and served in a roll, it is called a hot dog.

Fresh, chilled—A condition used to describe a cold temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Fresh, frozen—A condition used to describe a freezing temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Fully dried—When referring to meat thoroughly cured and fully dried, fully dried means dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1.

Gall—A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as bile. Bile is stored in the gall bladder of most mammals. Covered under ***Organs***.

Gall stone—An abnormal, hard mass of mineral and salts formed in the gallbladder or biliary passages.

Game bird, migratory—Wild, free-flying birds (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds) characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States. Migratory game birds include the Anatidae or waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, swans); Guidae or

cranes (little brown crane, sandhill crane, whooping cranes); Rallidae or rails (coots, gallinules, sora, other rails); Limicolae or shorebirds (avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, yellowlegs); Columbidae or pigeons (doves, wild pigeons). Compare with **Game birds, nonmigratory**.

Game bird, nonmigratory—Birds **not** characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States, but are free-flying and wild (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds). Examples of nonmigratory game birds include quail, pheasant, and grouse. Compare with **Game birds, migratory**.

Gelatin—A colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either edible or inedible. Edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs, and photographic film. Gelatin which does **not** meet the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as non-edible, inedible, or technical gelatin. Regulate as gelatin, covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***. See also **Technical gelatin**.

Genoa—See Salami.

Genus—A taxonomic category of related organisms ranking below a family and above a species. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter and the specific name (species) written with a small letter. In the binomial, *Salmonella enteriditis, Salmonella* is the genus.

Ghee—A semi-liquid form of butter which has the milk solids and water removed by heating and straining. Ghee is 100 percent fat. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Giblets—The edible heart, liver, or gizzard of fowl. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry*** as edible offal.

Gizzard—The muscular enlargement of the digestive system of poultry that immediately follows the crop.

Glands—Organs that secrete specific substances such as hormones, saliva, and sweat. Examples are pituitary, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thymus, liver, spleen, parathyroid, and mammaries. When the intended use is for consumption, glands are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, glands are covered under ***Organs***.

Glue stock—Fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses. Regulate as ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Goat antisera—Serum containing antibodies. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Greaves—An incompletely processed, intermediate product in rendering, after the extraction of tallow, which may be further processed into meat and bone meal. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. If greaves cakes are to be fed to pets, regulate as pet food under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Greaves meal—See **Greaves**.

Green salted—Neither cured nor tanned, but treated with salt or a salt solution. A term related to hides and skins.

Guano—A natural manure made from either the dung of bats or bird droppings. It is used as a fertilizer. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Gullet—The esophagus or windpipe. Regulate as a rennet under ***Organs***.

Gut string—Collagen fibers derived from intestines and used for musical instrument strings, racquet strings, and strings used in some grandfather clocks. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Hackle—The neck plumage of the male domestic fowl. When the intended use is trophies, the hackles are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hackles are covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Haggis—A pudding especially popular in Scotland, made of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or calf, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Hair—Growth of pigmented filaments growing from the epidermis of animals forming their coats. Covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Ham—The meat from the thigh of the hind leg of a hog; available either fresh or cured by smoking or drying.

Hard dried—Dried until stiff and inflexible. The term hard dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called flint dried.

Hatching eggs—Eggs which are incubated in order to produce chicks.

Hay and straw—Dried grasses, cloves, legumes, and similar material or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

HC—Hog cholera. See **Classical swine fever.**

Headcheese—A sausage made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart of swine or ruminants. The meat is combined with a gelatinous meat broth and cooked in a mold. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Heart—An organ. When the intended use is for consumption, hearts are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, hearts are covered under ***Organs***.

Hedgehog—Any of several nocturnal, Old World, insectivorous mammals that belong to the genus *Erinaceus*. The upper part of their bodies has prickles or spines mixed in the hair. Hedgehogs are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. Hedgehogs are susceptible both to FMD and bovine tuberculosis. See also **Tenured**.

Heparin and heparin sodium—Substance derived from the liver and lungs that prolongs the clotting time of blood. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Hermetically sealed containers—Air-tight containers designed and intended to protect the contents against the entry of microorganisms during and after thermal processing.

Hide—A raw or tanned pelt (skin) taken from an animal (for example, a cow or ostrich). When the intended use is trophies, the hides are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hides are covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Hide glue—See **Animal glue**.

Hog cholera—See **Classical swine fever** (CSF).

Hoof—Covering of horn that protects the digits of ruminants, horses, and swine. When the intended use is a trophy, the hoofs are covered under ***Trophies***. If for a pet chew, hoofs are covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy or chews, the hoofs are covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Hoof and horn meal—Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. Covered as rendered products under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Hormone—A product of living cells that circulates in body fluids and produces a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Horns—Paired processes on the heads of hoofed animals. In cattle, sheep, and some antelopes horns are composed of keratin overlying a bony core which projects from the skull. Horns are unbranched and permanent. Deer have antlers. Antlers are composed entirely of bone and are shed annually. When the intended use is for a specimen for mounting, horns are covered under***Trophies***. When the intended use is for a pet chew, the horns are covered under**Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. When the intended use is for **other than** trophies or pet chews, horns are covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Horse—A large, hoofed mammal of the family Equine, having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail. Wherever horse is used in this manual, it includes burros and mules.

Hot dog—See **Frankfurter**.

Hundred-year eggs—Eggs that are uncooked, but have been preserved by being covered with a coating of lime, ashes, and salt before being shallowly buried for 100 days. Over time, the egg petrifies, making it look like it has been buried for at least a century. The black outer coating and shell are removed to reveal a firm, amber-colored white and creamy, dark-green yolk. Also called pedan eggs, thousand-year eggs, and Ming Dynasty eggs. Eggs from ducks are generally used, though chicken and goose eggs are also preserved in this manner. Covered under ***Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds***.

Hybridoma—A cell hybrid produced by the fusion of antibody-producing lymphocyte with a tumor cell, and used to produce monoclonal antibodies. Hybridoma may be cultivated in a medium which is supplemented with fetal bovine serum.

Ice cream—A frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavor, and sweetening. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Ice cream mix—Formulation usually containing dry milk products. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Immunogen—An antigen which produces an immune response; for example, antibody response.

Import (imported, importation) into the United States—To bring into the territorial limits of the United States.

Importer—A company or individual responsible for an importation including a carrier's agent, representative, broker, individual company, or consignee.

Industrial use—Animal products and by-products which are to be used in manufacturing or industry.

Inedible—Adulterated, **not** edible, **not** intended for use as food for humans, i.e., **not** to be eaten by people.

Inedible offal—Animal parts that are intended for use as raw material in the manufacture of inedible by-products. **Not** intended for use as food for humans. Regulate inedible offal as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. Even if an inedible animal product complies with APHIS requirements, it still may have to comply with FSIS requirements.

Inedible gelatin—See **Technical gelatin**.

Ingesta—Material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract. May be found in stomachs imported for rennet extraction. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Interleukin—Any of a group of protein factors (cytokine) which are produced by T lymphocytes and macrophages (a type of white blood cell) in the presence of antigens or mitogens. This class of proteins cause the T lymphocytes to activate and proliferate. Interleukins are referred to as IL1, IL2, IL3, etc. If the protein was produced recombinantly by microbes, it is covered under *Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products* on **page 3-15-13**.

Intestine—The portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus. When dried intestines are imported for industrial use, they are covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. When intestines are imported for animal feed or fertilizer, regulate as rendered products under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. When dried or fresh intestines are imported to use as casings for processed meat, they are covered under ***Casings***. When intestines are consigned for human consumption (edible), they are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***. See also **Gut strings**.

In vitro—Outside the living body and in an artificial environment; for example, cultures of cells.

In vivo—In the living body of an animal or plant.

Jerked beef—Cured and fully dried meat of ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***. If for a pet chew, covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***.

Kashk, Kaskg, Kishk, Kurut, Kushuk—Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian dairy products made from concentrating yogurt to dryness. May be infused with herbs and cereal. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Kidney—Bean-shaped organ that filters blood and excretes waste products in the form of urine or urea. When the intended use is for consumption, kidneys are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the kidneys are covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Kryo-vac—See **Cryo-vac.**

Kugelham—Cured and fully dried ham. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Lact, lacti, or lacto—Prefix that indicates a product is or was derived from milk; for example, lacteal, lactic acid, lactase, lactose.

Lactalbumin—An albumin found in milk. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Lactic acid—A fermentation product of lactose. Present in milk, molasses, various fruits, and wines. Used in foods and beverages as an acidifier, flavoring, and preservative. Lactic acid may also be used for adhesives, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals. When the lactic acid

is derived from milk, the lactic acid is covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***. Can be produced synthetically. If you can confirm that the lactic acid is of plant and **not** of animal origin, release.

Lactose—Milk sugar. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Lamb—A sheep (ruminant) that is less than 1 year old; the meat of young sheep. Compare to **Mutton**. Regulate under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Lanolin—A yellowish-white, fatty substance refined from wool grease used for soaps, ointments, and cosmetics. Lanolin is **not** regulated. See also **Wool grease**.

Lard—Rendered fatty tissue from the hog.

Leukocytes—Scavenger cells in the blood that help to combat infection. Also called white blood cells. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Ligament—A sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting bone or cartilage at a joint or supporting an organ. If the use is for a pet chew, covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. Otherwise, regulate as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Lips—Fleshy folds surrounding the mouth. When the intended use is for consumption, the lips are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, lips are covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Liver—A large organ that manufactures and secretes bile. When the intended use is for consumption, the liver is covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the liver is covered under ***Organs***.

Liver concentrate—An extract or derivative of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet foods. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liver extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liver powder—Pulverized liver tissue. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food. Covered under ***Organs***.

Liverwurst—A well-seasoned, ready-to-eat sausage made of at least 30 percent pork liver mixed with pork or meat. Comes in large links, loaves, or slices; smoked or plain. Also known as liver sausage. See also **Braunschweiger**. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Livestock feed—See **Feed**.

Lungs—Spongy, sac-like respiratory organs. Covered under ***Organs***. If to be eaten, regulate as edible offal under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Manifest—An inventory of all the cargo that is in a transport.

Manure—Livestock or poultry excreta, with or without bedding material, used for fertilizer. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Marine mammal—Vertebrates, such as porpoises, seals, sea lions, walruses, and whales, that live in the sea and nourish their young with milk secreted from mammary glands.

Maw—Animal stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, maws are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, maws are covered under ***Organs***.

Meal—Fine-to-coarse ground product. If from animal products, regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Meal, blood—The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Meal, bone—Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Meal, hoof and horn—Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Meals, airline—Dinners, lunches, and breakfasts served on airplanes.

Meat—The muscle tissue of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, and esophagus.

Meat extract—A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of meat. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Meat food product—Any article capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass of ruminant or swine. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Meat meal—The rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals. Imported as a coarsely ground to finely ground substance. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Meat scraps—A by-product of meat packing made of bits and trimmings of meat freed from fat. When the intended use is for animal feed, regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Media(um)—A solid or liquid nutrient material used to support the growth of cells, tissues, or entire organisms, such as plants, plant cells, bacteria, fungi in an artificial environment. Media usually contain sugars, salts, vitamins, and amino acids. It may or may **not** contain components derived from animals. For example, media for cell or tissue cultures may contain fetal bovine serum or animal derived proteins like insulin or albumin. Contact PPQ, VRS for directions on how to regulate.

Microbial coagulants—Extracts primarily from bacteria and fungi that are capable of coagulating milk. May also be called microbial rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of microbial origin. If a live culture, covered under microorganisms, ***Live Animals***.

Microbial rennets—See **Microbial coagulants**.

Middles—Natural casings made from the large intestine of beef and hogs. Covered under ***Casings***.

Milk, fresh (chilled, or frozen)—A secretion produced by mammals to feed their young. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Milk powder—Dry, powdered milk. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Ming Dynasty eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Mixed meat—Ruminant and swine meat in combination. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Monoclonal antibodies—Antibodies which are identical in that they all: (1) Are produced from cells which originated from the same clone; and (2) Recognize the same foreign substance, such as immunogen. Covered under organisms and vectors, ***Live Animals***.

Mortadella—A category of Italian cervelat sausage made of finely ground pork and seasonings stuffed in a natural casing, usually from the bladder of a hog. Pork jowls are chopped and added in order to give mortadella a unique look and distinctive texture. See also **Cervelat**. Regulate under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***

Mouse immunoglobulins—Mouse serum proteins that are made up of light chains and heavy chains usually linked by disulfide bonds. These include antibodies. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Mule—A sterile hybrid of a male ass and a female horse; an equine.

Musk—A perfume fixative obtained from a sac beneath the abdomen of a male musk deer. Covered under ***Organs***.

Musk grains or pods—Obtained from a sac of the male musk deer—when dried, is a grainy powder. Covered under ***Organs***.

Mutton—A sheep (ruminant) over 2 years old; meat from sheep over 2 years old, having a stronger flavor, and less tender than lamb. Regulate under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Noil—The short fiber removed after scouring and combing wool. Noils are covered as wool under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Noncommercial restricted imports—Those animal products or by-products entering the United States that **do not** enter trade channels. For example, hides, skins, and bones imported as trophies, bird specimen material for museums or educational institutions; and small amounts of animal material imported for examination, testing, or analysis.

Nonedible gelatin—See **Animal Glue**.

Non-human primate—Any member of the order which includes apes, lemurs, monkeys, and tarsiers.

Nucleic acid—Any of various acids that are composed of nucleotide chains. For example, ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

Offal—The parts of a butchered animal that are removed in dressing. Offal consists largely of the viscera (as brain, heart, sweetbreads, liver) and the trimmings (as tail, hooves, blood, skin, head meat). Offal may be used to prepare edible products or as raw material in the manufacture of inedible by-products. If inedible, regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. If an edible product, regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***. If specifically listed as an ingredient in plum pudding, regulate as suet and tallow under ruminant meat.

Official government of origin certificate—This certificate is used to verify the description of the importation, the country of origin and statements attesting to entry requirements. It can be on a letterhead or form. An official government of origin certificate is required to allow entry of animal products and by-products, such as: antlers, gelatin, eggs for food, intestines for manufacturing, rennets, meat and meat products, and fresh organs and glands.

Oleic acid—An oily liquid derived from inedible tallow for making lubricants. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Organ (fresh)—A structure consisting of tissue performing a specific function (e.g., heart, kidney). When the intended use is for consumption, organs are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, organs are covered under ***Organs***.

Organism—A living culture or collection of cultures or their derivatives which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals. Covered under ***Live Animals***.

Ossein—The organic constituent of bone that remains after the mineral matter has been dissolved by acid. Ossein looks like grain—small, hard kernels. Regulate as collagen under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Ostrich—A swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa that has edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes. See **Ratite**.

Ovalbumin—Albumin that occurs in egg white.

Ovine—Of or relating to sheep; a sheep is ruminant.

Ovum (pl. ova)—The female reproductive cell or gamete of an animal. Regulate ova under ***Live Animals***.

Owl pellets—See **Pellets** (from birds of prey).

Ox—The domestic bovine (*Bos taurus*); commonly a castrated, male adult used as a draft animal or for food.

Ox gall—Gall of oxen or cattle used in medicine, painting, and marbling books. Covered under ***Organs***.

Oxytocin—A pituitary hormone that stimulates the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Paddywack—Beef neck ligaments that are cooked and then air dried. Regulate as beef chews.

Pancreas—Gland that secretes digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin. Covered under ***Organs***. If to be eaten, regulate as edible offal under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Pancreas powder—Dry, finely ground pancreas. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Pancreatic trypsin—An enzyme that metabolizes protein in the stomach. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Pancreatin—A product that is composed of various enzymes extracted from the pancreas of cattle, pigs, or sheep and used as a digestive aid. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Parasites—Various worms, arthropods, and other organisms that live on or in animals. When the parasites are live, they are imported for biological use and covered under *Organisms and Vectors* on **page 3-8-9**. Fixed parasites are those that are killed, hardened, and preserved for microscopic study.

Parathyroid glands—Small glands embedded in or near the thyroid gland. They regulate calcium metabolism. Covered under ***Organs***.

Parchment, dry—Hard and stiff like paper. A crease is made when folded.

Parenteral—Introduced by means **other than** the digestive system, for example, intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous.

Parma ham—Prosciutto (dry-cured spiced ham) from Parma, a city in Northern Italy. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Pasteurized canned—See **Cooked, perishable**.

Pathogenic—Causing or capable of causing disease.

PCR primers—Technology which enables DNA to be exponentially amplified in the laboratory. Regulate as ***Miscellaneous Products*** under ***Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products***.

Peedon eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Pelletized (pelleted hay)—Grass or other plants (like alfafa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into pellets.

Pellets (from birds of prey)—Indigestible parts of prey which are compressed and regurgitated in round or sausage shaped casts. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Penoy—Salted, hard boiled egg from the Philippines. Differs from balut in that the embryo is 9 days old, **not** 14 days old.

Pepsin—Acid protease from the stomach of livestock. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Permit—Formal, written permission granted by VS to authorize importation of restricted animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, or related material.

Pet bird—One that is intended for the pleasure of its owner and **not** for resale.

Pet food—A protein or cereal food for animals.

Pet toy—An object for pets to gnaw on. Pet toys may be made from bones, cows' or pigs' ears, hoofs, rawhide, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts. Covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. See also **Chew**.

Pharmaceutical use—Of or relating to medicines or drugs. A purpose for importing animal by-products which are processed from the organs or glands (extracts and derivatives) of an animal and used as medicine. Usually in the form of powders, liquids, or pastes.

Phenol—A coal tar derivative used as a disinfectant.

Pickled cheese—See **Feta cheese**.

Pier area—Area where cargo is off-loaded. Pier areas are regulated as fomites under ***Miscellaneous Products*** when they come in contact with animals or animal products.

Pink juice test (PJT)—Test conducted by Food Safety Inspection Service to determine if meat has been thoroughly cooked.

Pituitary gland—Small gland attached to the brain. Secretes hormones which regulate the function of many glands. Regulate as glands under ***Organs***.

Pizzle—The penis of an animal, such as a bull or ox. Imported as pet chews (may be called bully stick), variety meat, or as an aphrodisiac. If imported as pet chew, it is covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. If imported as an aphrodisiac, it is covered as ***Asian Medicinal Products*** under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Placenta—The vascular (supplied with blood vessels) organ in most mammals that connects the fetus to the uterus of the mother. Placental extracts, usually of bovine origin, are used in cosmetics. If a placental extract is to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, it is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Plasma—The fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk as distinguished from the suspended material.

Plasmid—An autonomously replicating, extra-chromosomal, circular DNA molecule, distinct from the normal bacterial genome and nonessential for cell survival under nonselective conditions. Some plasmids are capable of integrating into the host genome. A number of artificially constructed plasmids are used as cloning vectors. Plasmids are covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Plum pudding—A boiled or steamed pudding of flour or bread crumbs, tallow (more specifically suet), eggs, raisins, currants, and other fruits with spices and other flavorings. Covered as suet and tallow under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Polyclonal antibody—A collection of different antibodies which recognize the same foreign substance (antigen, immunogen). They are produced by injecting an animal, such as a horse, with a foreign substance, such as part of a virus. The horse will produce different types of antibodies which all recognize the virus. The antibodies will be able to kill the virus.

Porcine—Of, relating to, or suggesting swine.

Pork rind—The cooked, crisp skin from roasted pigs; chicharrones.

Potential of Hydrogen (pH)—The degree of acidity or alkalinity. A pH value of 7 is neutral, as in the case of distilled water; pH values above 7 are alkaline; pH values below 7 are acidic. High or low pH may inactivate viruses.

Poultry—Domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat. Birds considered poultry include: chicken, turkey, swan, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and the nonmigratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves.

Poultry feed—A protein/cereal food for poultry. Covered under ***Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed***.

Poultry waste—Parts of domestic birds consisting of head, feet, and viscera; regulate under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***. If an ingredient in feed, regulate under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Pregnant mare's urine—See **Urine**.

Preserved eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Pressed duck—Uncooked, often seasoned duck which has had its juices extracted either under pressure or by air drying.

Primate—See non-human primate.

Primer—A short piece of DNA or RNA complementary to a given DNA sequence; acts as the nucleating point from which replication proceeds via DNA polymerase. Regulate as a biological product under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Probe—A strand of nucleic acid which can be labeled and used to hybridize to a complementary molecule from a mixture of other nucleic acids. In clinical microbiology, short oligonucleotide of unique sequences used as hybridization probes for identifying pathogens.

Probiotic—A live, microbial feed additive which benefits the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance.

Processing—Prescribed procedure that eliminates a virus' ability to infect healthy animals. Four processes related to animal products and by-products are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation.

Prohibited product—That which is specified as **not** eligible for entry in 9CFR 93, 94, 95, or 96.

Prosciutto—Dry-cured spiced ham. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Protease—An enzyme that breaks down protein. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Psittacine—Of, or relating to parrots, macaws, and parakeets.

Psittacosis—A disease, caused by the bacterium Chlamydia psittaci, transmissible to humans from association with an infected bird, or by inhaling dried droppings, secretions, or feather dust from an infected bird. In birds, the disease is usually mild and many infections may not be diagnosed; however, in humans, the disease can be severe with other complications involving the heart, liver, or brain. The symptoms in humans are variable, may often include fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, cough, and pneumonia.

Pudding—A category of products that includes blood sausage, sausage stuffing for roast meat, or a sausage-like preparation often containing suet or having a suet crust; or made with minced meat or various other ingredients stuffed into a bag or skin and baked or boiled. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Rack—A pair of antlers; the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or mutton; the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops and roasts; a nearly full-grown young rabbit or its skin.

Ratite—A bird with small or rudimentary wings and flat breastbone belonging to the super order Ratitae. Includes such birds as the cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea.

Rawhide—Untanned cattle skin that is made into leather by dehairing, liming, stuffing, and other processes. Covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products*** when intended for **other than** pet food. If a chew or pet toy, rawhide is covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**.

Reagent—A substance used to detect the presence of other substances by the chemical reactions or biological activity it causes. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use. Amino acids and enzymes can be used as reagents. Covered as organisms and vectors under ***Live Animals***.

Regulated cargo—Imported freight that is specifically cited in Title 9 or Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). For example, milk from Denmark would be regulated ***Clearing Regulated Cargo***; used milking machines would **not**.

Render—To subject animal tissue to heat or chemical processes to separate fat from protein and mineral components.

Rendered product—One that results from converting slaughter house or packing house waste and carcasses into industrial fats and oils (as tallow for soap) and various other products (as meat meal for animal feed and bone meal for fertilizer). Rendered products include blood meal, bone meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, offal, tallow, and tankage. Regulate under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Rendered products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** from **all** species of animals (including fish), regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

Rennet and rennin—Rennet is the inner lining of the fourth compartment of the stomach of calves and other young ruminants. Regulate as rennets under ***Organs***. Rennin is a milk-coagulating enzyme found in the calf stomach and used as a starter in the milk and cheese industry and for pharmaceutical use. Regulate as pharmaceuticals under ***Organs***. Coagulants collected from microbes and plants may sometimes incorrectly be called rennets. See **Vegetable coagulants** and **Microbial coagulants**.

Rennet extract—A liquid or paste preparation from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used to curdle milk. Regulate as rennets under ***Organs***.

Reptile—Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles characterized by short or no legs and bodies covered with scales or bony plates.

Restricted product—That which is allowed entry only if treated, processed, or otherwise handled according to the guidelines presented in this manual. Refuse entry to restricted products if they **do not** meet the specified entry requirements.

Rhea—Large, tall, flightless ratite birds of South America that resemble, but are smaller than, the ostrich.

Ricotta—A milk product made from the whey that has been drained off while making cheese (such as mozzarella and provolone). Regulate as cheese under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Ruminant—Any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder Ruminantia, such as cows (bovine), sheep (ovine), goats (caprine), deer, giraffes, and camels. They characteristically have a stomach divided into four compartments and chew cud.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae*—**Example of recombinant yeast. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products.

Sal soda—A hydrated sodium carbonate used as a disinfectant.

Salami—A family of sausage that is usually made of a beef and pork mixture, and is boldly seasoned. Kosher salami is made of beef, not pork. Salami is preserved by curing, either hard (dried for 1-3 months) or soft (semi-dried for 2-5 days). Cooked salami is cured for 48 hours and either cooked or air-dried for a short period of time. Italian salamis are Genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns), and cotto (studded with black peppercorns). Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

***Salmonella enteritidis* (SE)—**A debilitative and sometimes fatal salmonellosis disease in poultry. Restrictions for SE pertain only to eggs.

Salt pork—Fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog. Regulate as ***Lard and Pork Fat*** under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Salt scrapings—Salt claimed from rendered casings.

Salted Eggs—Usually prepared from duck eggs. In the Philippines, the eggs are immersed in a super-saturated solution of salt. After several weeks, the eggs are taken from the salt solution and boiled. The eggs are then colored red to distinguish them from ordinary eggs. Regulate hard-boiled, salted eggs from the Philippines as hard-boiled eggs. In China, the eggs are coated with a paste made of clay, salt, and water. The paste-coated eggs are then rolled in burned rice hulls, placed in wooden boxes, and stored from 25-to-30 days before marketing. Regulate the salted eggs from China as salted eggs.

Sausage—Chopped or ground, seasoned meat frequently stuffed in a casing. May be fresh, cooked, cured, or smoked. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Scrapple—A seasoned mixture of ground pork and cornmeal set in a mold.

Secretion—A substance, such as bile, digestive juice, hormone, milk, mucus, or sweat that is generated from cells or bodily fluids.

Semen (live)—A whitish secretion of a male animal's reproductive organs, the transporting medium for animal sperm. Handle as ***Live Animals*** which are regulated by VS.

Semen container—Canisters or containers that usually hold liquid nitrogen and tubes or containers of semen. Sometimes semen containers are manifested as nitrogen containers. Regulate empty semen containers as fomites under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Serrano—A ham taken from the hind leg of the pig which is subject to salting, drying, and curing. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

Serum—The clear, yellowish fluid obtained upon separating whole blood into its solid and liquid components. The plural form is sera or serums. Imported for biological use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Shelf stability—A condition used to describe a process applied to meat, meat products, and milk which renders the products free of microorganisms capable of growing in the products under non refrigerated conditions. The process applies heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments.

Shell eggs—Unbroken, clean, fresh eggs in their shell to be used as food or for breaking and pasteurization.

Sinew—Long, strong, tendon-like fibers supporting an animal's backbone. Regulate as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Skin—Protective outer covering of an animal. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, skin is covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, skin is covered under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Skirted wool—A fleece which has had the head, genital, leg, and stomach wool removed. Also called body skirted, farm skirted, and full skirted wool. Regulated as wool under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Skull—The skeleton of the head.

Sodium carbonate—A white powdery compound used as a disinfectant. Four percent sodium carbonate is commonly known as soda ash.

Sodium hydroxide—A strong alkaline compound used as a disinfectant against FMD. Commonly called caustic soda or lye.

Soluble blood meal—Dry, ground blood that will dissolve. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Soup mix containing meat—A commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients for soup, usually requiring the addition of water. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Species—A group of related organisms which have certain characteristics in common and which, if they reproduce sexually, are able to interbreed freely in nature and produce fully fertile offspring. Species is a taxonomic category that ranks below a genus and may be subdivided into several varieties, races, or breeds. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter, and the specific name (species) written with a small letter. In the binomial, *Salmonella enteriditis,* 'enteridities' is the species.

Spleen—An inedible organ near the stomach that destroys blood cells, stores blood, produces erythrocytes. Covered under ***Organs*** and ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal.

Stag horns—Paired bony processes on the heads of adult male deer. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, stag horns are covered under ***Trophies***. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the horns are covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

Stall—A small compartment, booth, or cubicle used to house livestock. Regulate as fomites under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Starter—Material containing microorganisms used to cause a desired fermentation (as in making butter, cheese, or yogurt) and being either a sample of a natural population (as yogurt or sour cream) or a pure culture of identified microorganisms.

Steamed bone meal—Ground bones subjected to steam treatment. Covered under ***Bones and Related By-Products***.

Stomach—The digestive structure of vertebrates located between the esophagus and the small intestine. When the intended use is for consumption, stomachs are covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, stomachs are covered under ***Organs***.

Straw—Dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, under ***Miscellaneous Products***. Same as hay and straw.

Suet—The hard, unrendered fat around the kidneys of cattle and sheep; used in cooking, feeding birds, and making tallow. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Suet cake—A formed or shaped article using suet (tallow) alone or as a binder for seeds or similar feed set outside for birds. Covered as suet and tallow under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Suet pudding—A boiled or steamed pudding made with chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, raisins, and spices. Compare with plum pudding. Covered under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants***.

Suidae—Family of swine.

Supernatant—The liquid overlaying material deposited by settling, precipitation, or centrifugation. Monoclonal antibodies are frequently shipped as supernatant.

SVD—Abbreviation for swine vesicular disease. SVD affects only swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout, and feet.

SVD/SR—Abbreviation for a disease status category of a given country which is free of swine vesicular disease with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be free from SVD, the country is known to supplement their national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries, importing live swine from

affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or having a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category only applies to meat imports. It does **not** apply to importations of meat by-products.

Sweetbread—The thymus glands or pancreas of a young animal, especially a calf or lamb. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal.

Swine—Stout-bodied, short legged omnivorous mammals with thick bristly skin and a long snout.

Synthetic oligopeptides—Example of peptides that are chemically synthesized. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Table eggs—Those imported for immediate human consumption rather than for breaking and pasteurization.

Tag—A dirty, matted lock of wool. Contrast with **Dung lock**.

Tallow—A processed derivative of ruminant fat which may have undergone rendering. Regulate as fat.

Tan—To convert skin into leather by impregnation with an infusion of tree bark, mineral salts, or some other form of tanning or a substitute.

Tankage—Animal residue left after rendering fat from animal carcasses or parts of the carcass. Tankage is used as animal feed or fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Tasajo—Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Taxidermy finished—Prepared, stuffed, and mounted hides, skins, or bones of dead animals ready for exhibition.

Technical gelatin—An inedible, collagenous product which is sometimes referred to as “inedible gelatin.” Some uses of technical gelatin are bacteriological culture media, printing industry, and paper and box making. Regulate as animal glue under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Teeth—Bony appendages borne on the jaws. Covered under ***Trophies***.

Tendon—A tough cord of connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part. Regulate as glue stock under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Tenrec—Any of numerous, small, often spiny mammals of the family Tenrecidae of Madagascar. No person may import a tenrec into the United States from any region where FMD exists.

Thousand-year eggs—See **Hundred-year eggs**.

Throat—See **Esophagus**.

Thuringer—See **Cervelat.**

Thyroid gland—A two-lobed endocrine gland which regulates the body's metabolic rate. Covered under ***Organs***.

Tierce—A cask holding 42 wine gallons for salted meat or casings.

Tissue—An aggregation of morphologically and functionally similar cells, such as fat cells forming adipose tissue. If the tissue is live and cultured, regulate as organisms and vectors under ***Live Animals***.

Tissue culture—Growth of tissue cells in media for experimental research. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, ***Live Animals***.

TNF—See **Tumor necrosis factor**.

Top—A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Regulate as wool under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Transgenic—Carrying genes transferred from another species or breed; *transgenic* mice.

***Trichosurus vulpecula*—**See **Brushtail opossum.**

Tripe—The light-colored, rubbery lining of the stomach of ruminants and swine. When the intended use is consumption, tripe is covered under ***Meat and Meat Products*** as edible offal. When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, tripe is covered under ***Organs***.

Trophy—The entire carcass or parts of dead animals imported for the purpose of taxidermy mounting or preserving. For ruminants and swine, trophies may include hides, skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and

other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

TTSPS—Abbreviation for Technical Trade Services Product Staff. Formerly Import and Export Products Staff (IEPS).

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)—A protein secreted by stimulated macrophages which causes tumor necrosis in vivo when injected into tumor-bearing mice. Example of proteins/peptides of non-livestock or avian species that are produced by microbes (yeasts). Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Tusks—Long, protruding teeth. Covered under ***Trophies***.

United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Untanned—Not put through a tanning process. Contrast with **Tan**.

Urea—*Physiological*: The end product of protein metabolism found in the urine of mammals and other animals. *Chemical*: A water-soluble powder synthesized by heating ammonia and carbon dioxide under pressure. Used as a fertilizer or feed supplement, or to synthesize plastics.

Urine—Fluid excreted by the kidney. Consists primarily of water and to a lesser extent urea, acids, and organic salts. Covered under ***Animal Waste and Related By-Products***.

Veal—A young calf 1-to-3 months of age; meat of a young calf. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Vector—A carrier which transfers an infective agent from one host to another. A mechanical vector is one where the infective agent does **not** necessarily need the vector to maintain its life cycle. A biological vector serves as a host in which the infective agent must multiply before becoming infective. Examples are insects, ticks, mites, mice, rabbits, pigeons, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, ferrets, chickens.

Vegetable coagulants—Extracts from plants that coagulate milk (for example, bromelin from the pineapple, papain from the papaya, and ricin from castor oil seeds). May also be called vegetable rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of plant origin.

Vegetable rennet—See **Vegetable coagulants**.

Vell—The stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet. Regulate as rennets under ***Organs***.

VVND—Abbreviation for viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease. Now recognized as END (Exotic Newcastle Disease).

Waste bagging material—Burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat. Also called scrap bagging. Regulate as fomites under ***Miscellaneous Products*****.**

Weasand—The musculature associated with the throat or esophagus of an animal.

Whey powder—Watery part of the milk separated from the curd that has been dried. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

White blood cells——See **Leukocytes.**

Wiener (wienerwurst)—A type of smoked pork or beef sausage similar to a frankfurter. Regulate as a fresh meat product under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Wool—The dense, soft, often curly hair forming the coat of sheep and certain other animals. Regulate under ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Wool grease—A fatty, slightly sticky wax that is extracted from wool containing other impurities that are **not** removed. Wool grease is **not** regulated. Compare with **Lanolin**.

Wool manure—Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

Wool noil—See **Noil**.

Wool top—A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers remaining after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Covered under wool, ***Hides and Related By-Products***.

Wool waste—Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

Wurst—See **Sausage**.

Xarque—Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

Yeast—Colloquial name for unicellular fungi capable of fermentation and that reproduce by budding. A few yeast are pathogens or can be recombinant.

Yogurt—A food of custard-like consistency, prepared from milk, and curdled by bacteria. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

Yorkshire pudding—Batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings.